

# DRINKING WATER

## Organic Results for 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2004

Location	Sample Date <sup>a</sup>	Compound <sup>b</sup>	Concentration (µg/L)	MCL <sup>c</sup> (µg/L)
RWMC Distribution System	10/20/2004	1,3-Xylene	0.8	NA <sup>d</sup>
		1,4-Xylene	0.8	NA
		Bromodichloromethane (TIC <sup>e</sup> )	0.6	NA
		Bromoform (TIC)	1.9	NA
		Carbon Tetrachloride	3.4	5.0
		Chloroform (TIC)	0.9	NA
		Dibromochloromethane (TIC)	1.6	NA
		Trichloroethylene	1.6	5.0
		Xylene (total)	0.8	10,000
RWMC Well <sup>f</sup>	10/20/2004	Carbon Tetrachloride	4.9	NA
		Chloroform (TIC)	0.9	NA
		Trichloroethylene	2.2	NA
TAN/TSF Distribution System	10/20/2004	1,3-Xylene	0.6	NA
		1,4-Xylene	0.6	NA
		Bromoform (TIC)	0.6	NA
		Trichloroethylene	1.7	5.0
		Xylene (total)	0.6	10,000
TAN/TSF Well #2 <sup>f</sup>	10/20/2004	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	NA
		Trichloroethylene	3.0	NA

a. Organic compounds are sampled quarterly.

b. Only those organic compounds detected during the quarter are presented.

c. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)—The highest level of a contaminant that EPA allows in drinking water. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short-term or long-term health risk. EPA sets MCLs that are economically and technologically feasible.

d. NA—Not applicable; no MCL is set for this compound.

e. TIC—Tentatively identified compound.

f. Point of compliance is the associated distribution system.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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